Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend paragraph [027] of the specification as follows:

[027] The milk split principle described above is caused by the baby's sucking and may be used, among other things, to give an indication of the total milk the baby took in, the sucking pressure of the baby, or merely an indication that the baby has some intake. While the milk split principle utilizes the baby's suction to measure fluid flow, the baby does not have to work any harder than normal in the course of feeding. The amount of fluid drawn into and retained in the indicator pathway is indicative of the amount of fluid drawn into the feeding pathway. The apparatus may be configured such that the amount of fluid provided to the baby's mouth through the feeding pathway is proportional to the amount of fluid drawn into and retained in the indicator pathway.

Please amend paragraph [035] of the original specification as follows:

[035] **FIG. 3** illustrates a cross-sectional side view of an IFMD consistent with the present invention. The IFMD **310** is affixed to a woman's breast **340**. The nipple tip **320** merges into a nipple base **330**. When placed upon the breast **340**, a milk cavity area **345** is formed between the nipple tip **320** and the breast **340**. When a baby sucks on the nipple tip **320**, negative pressure is transmitted through the feeding pathway **350** that communicates the pressure from the baby's mouth to the breast **340**. This draws milk into the milk cavity area **345** and into the baby's mouth through the feeding pathway **350**. While a single feeding pathway **350** is illustrated in **FIG. 3**, those skilled in the art will appreciate that multiple feeding pathways **350** of various shapes, sizes,

and arrangements could be used. **FIG. 3A** illustrates an embodiment of the present invention wherein the fluid source is a bottle **335**.